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ABSTRACT

Detailed procedures for community voter registration surveys to be conducted by high school students are presented. Methods for organizational structure, selection of canvassing districts, conducting the survey, processing the data, and initiating a registration drive are outlined. Student personnel include a general coordinator, a field staff to conduct surveys, a field staff coordinator, a clerical staff to process the data, and a clerical staff coordinator. Steps for selection of the survey district are to obtain voter district maps and decide upon the survey district by means of a checklist. Guidelines for the survey itself suggest methods for public notification, proper behavior, and record keeping. Directions for conducting a registration drive or securing registration sites are presented as an option after statistics on non-registered voters have been compiled. Sample forms include a master voter registration worksheet, postcard, and worksheet of voters requesting a change of address card. A list of helpful community organizations concludes the document. (KC)

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VOTER REGISTRATION AND CANVASSSING

INSTITUTE FOR POLITICAL/LEGAL EDUCATION

SP 014 426

VOTER REGISTRATION AND CANVASSING

The Institute for Political and Legal Education was developed through the cooperative efforts of the Institute staff, educators in local New Jersey districts, and the staff of the Office of Program Development, Division of Research, Planning, and Evaluation/Field Services, the Department of Education, State of New Jersey. The political and legal materials were developed between 1971 and 1974 with funding from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title III.

In 1974 the political education program was validated as successful, cost-effective, and exportable by the standards and guidelines of the United States Office of Education. As a result the program is now funded through ESEA, Title III as a demonstration site to provide dissemination materials and services to interested educators.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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KNOCK ON EVERY DOOR

INTRODUCTION

The basic tenet of American politics lies in its participatory nature. Full participation can only be reached when every person eligible is registered to vote.

At present, the responsibility for voter registration rests with the individual citizen. On his or her own initiative, an individual must ascertain from a representative of local government or from the League of Women Voters what the requirements for registration are and where the registration process may be completed. However, political parties and civic groups such as the League of Women Voters frequently organize and conduct massive voter registration drives.

Students desirous of a community project, whose success can be measured in a tangible, numerical manner and whose impact may be readily observed on Election Day, will find the voter canvass and subsequent registration drive an outstanding choice.

Experience has shown that a community canvass can only be successful when canvassers are trained and then utilize proven techniques. The purpose of this booklet is to present, in a detailed manner, a method of community canvassing. Organizational structure, manpower requirements and specific public contact techniques are provided.

The method outlined in this manual, the "Mercer Method" (first used in Mercer County, New Jersey in 1952), has withstood the test of time and location by proving its worth in Massachusetts, New Jersey, California and New York. The method rests on a "People to People" technique. In Massachusetts, for example, a contributing factor to the election of Edward M. Kennedy to the United States Senate was the registration of more than 20,000 new voters in Boston alone. This massive registration was completed in just six weeks.

This manual is absolutely basic and has no "frills". Everything in it has a purpose. The material should be studied carefully.

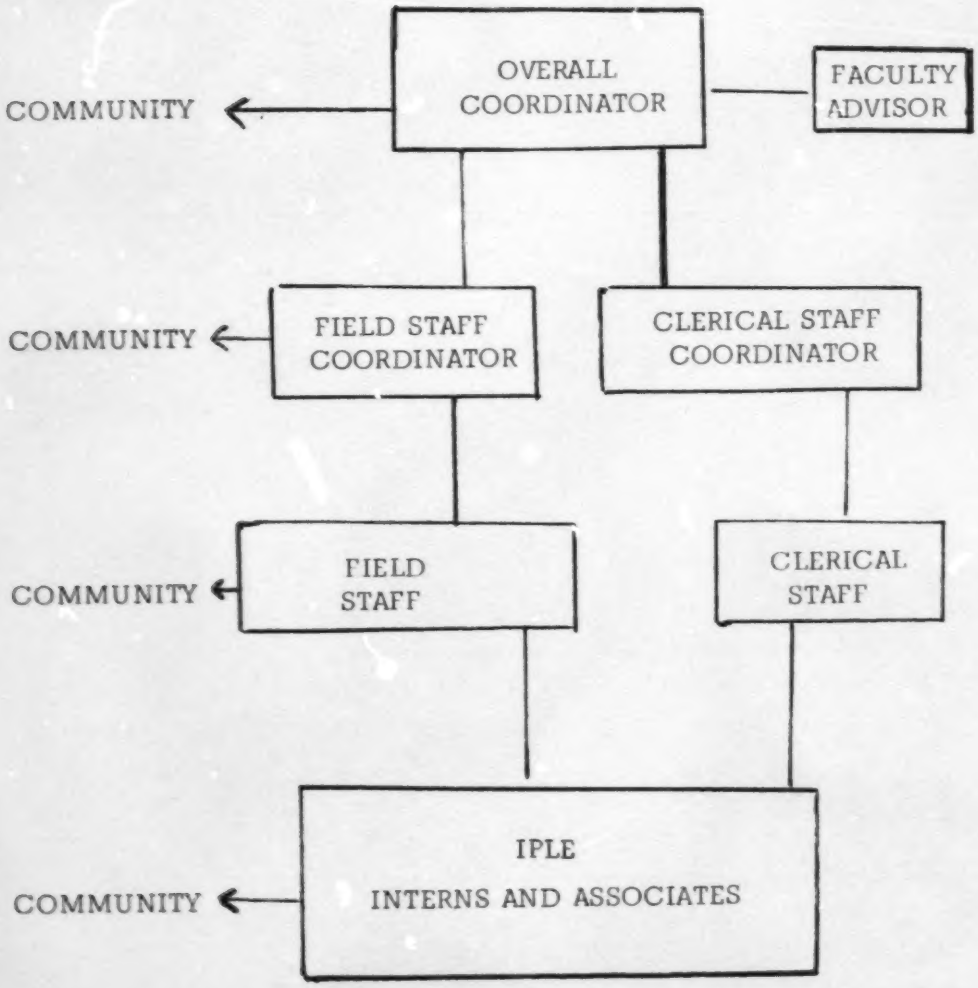
READ EVERYTHING and MASTER the concept. Remember, there is only one way to reach everyone in the target district; KNOCK ON EVERY DOOR!!

ORGANIZATION: CHAIN OF COMMAND

A Chinese proverb states that "...even a journey of ten thousand miles begins with one small step..." The Institute's "journey" will take students to voting districts in and around the school area and will end, hopefully, with a 100% registration of the target areas. But first that initial step; the development of the necessary organization to achieve the goal.

The flow chart indicates the major personnel necessary, their relationship to one another and to the community and the chain of command.

ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW CHART



PERSONNEL

The degree of success of the canvass and registration drive will be in direct proportion to the leadership capabilities of the key coordinators and their motivation of the supporting staff. It is essential to select the most qualified and responsible persons for the top positions.

OVERALL COORDINATOR

As the title suggests, the overall coordinator (O.C.) has the complete responsibility of coordinating all facets of the canvass. This individual must be a strong, respected leader and a firm task master. Since the "buck stops" at the O.C.'s desk, he must be capable of making decisions. No one but the most outstanding individual, should be selected for the top post.

In order that students can gain the most knowledge and experience from the community project, the O. C. should be a student and not the faculty advisor. The faculty advisor should only be a guiding influence. It is the students who must organize and implement the canvass.

There are many specific responsibilities of the O.C. Among the most important for the canvass effort, will be the analysis of the voting districts and the tentative determination of target area sites. In the "follow-up" phase of registration, the O.C. will select the "on site" registration locations which the town or county clerk will be requested to provide. The O. C. will be the liaison between the Institute and the local police department, local officials and candidates, and most importantly, the media. He will represent the Institute and its goals at a number of community meetings including city council, political party gatherings and neighborhood associations.

Because the O. C. has both external (community) and internal (staff) relationships, he must be able to see with a "peripheral eye" in order to make the drive function smoothly and effectively as a whole. He will have to establish operational rules for the staff and may have to arbitrate disputes. He must set realistic deadlines with sufficient "leadtime" for resolving any problems which may occur. Above all, the O. C. must motivate others so that the maximum effort will be expended in achieving the goal.

In summary, the duties of the Overall Coordinator are:

-----Determine tentative target district sites.

-----Select "on site" registration locations (if election code permits).

-----Set operational rules and regulations for canvass personnel.

-----Establish reasonable deadlines in relation to registration cut off periods determined by election law.

-----Act as a liaison between the Institute and local officials, candidates, police, media and civic groups.

FIELD STAFF

Once a working team is recruited for the canvass, it will be divided into two groups: field staff and clerical staff. The "field staff" derives its title because all activity for this personnel will occur in the community or "field." In other words, these will be the people who will be operating the drive in the neighborhood. In fact, over 90% of their work will be in the neighborhood target areas.

When the canvassing phase of the project is in process, everyone available will be drafted to participate on the field staff. This concentrated effort is employed to expedite the canvassing process. It must be completed as soon as possible. Yet, speed should not supplant thoroughness. The canvass must be complete and remember your goal is to "knock on every door"!

The field staff will have a leader designated the "field staff coordinator" or the F. S. C. Field staff personnel will be responsible to the F. S. C. and he in turn, will report to the overall coordinator.

FIELD STAFF COORDINATOR

The field staff coordinator will be working directly with the canvass and registration drive field teams. He must be prepared to train the teams and act as a problem solver at the field level. He will report the progress of the drive to the overall coordinator and indicate any concerns which he has not been able to handle.

Placement of personnel is a key responsibility of the F. S. C. Manpower must be sufficient but never wasted! Coverage of the target area must assure that every home is contacted and that all call backs are completed.

One of the most difficult decisions for the F. S. C. is when to report to the Overall Coordinator that the target district has been completed. The F. S. C. should not be premature in reporting completion but conversely, he should not waste valuable staff time after the presumed maximum coverage has been achieved.

HOW BEST IS MAXIMUM COVERAGE ACHIEVED?

The best method of guaranteeing maximum coverage is to continually "sweep" the district. As the number of the uncovered houses decreases, the number of available staff will increase, hence, the F. S. C. will be able to saturate the area with staff. Finally, hone the number of houses to an almost unbreakable "core" of non-responses. At this point, maximum coverage has been achieved. Don't quit until that hard "core" is reached; tie down all loose ends!

WHAT ARE THE F. S. C. RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE REGISTRATION DRIVE?

During the registration drive, the F. S. C. will coordinate the transportation teams, scheduling pick-ups and insuring all requests have been met. He will assign duties to staff members at the registration sites, and be on hand to solve any problems. He will report periodically to the O. C. who will also be at the registration site. Good communication between the F. S. C. and the O. C. will produce a well-coordinated successful effort.

In brief, the Field Staff Coordinator should be a "problem solver" who can:

-----Direct activities in the established target districts during the canvass period.

-----Dispatch personnel efficiently in order to obtain maximum coverage of the target area.

-----Facilitate coordination of various operations during canvass and follow-up meetings with the Overall Coordinator.

-----Coordinate transportation teams during registration period.

CLERICAL STAFF

After the canvass phase of the drive has been completed, the work of the clerical staff begins. Members of this group will take the "raw stats," that is, the information recorded on the canvass sheets, and place the material on worksheets. The worksheets should include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all unregistered voters, requests for transportation, babysitting, or a change of address card. The worksheets should be tabulated on a "block to block" basis. Then the worksheets are returned to the F. S. C. so that the follow-up procedure may be accomplished with a minimum of confusion. (see sample form)

The task of the clerical staff is tedious but absolutely vital. If the worksheets are not processed properly and forwarded in a timely manner to the Field Staff, the drive cannot proceed to the registration phase. Staff members must be selected because of their ability for accuracy and thoroughness. Their activities will be overseen by the Clerical Staff Coordinator (C.S.C.), who need not have clerical skills but must be very "detail conscious" with desire to exert 110% effort.

MASTER CLERICAL
VOTER REGISTRATION WORKSHEET

Address	Name	Telephone	Need for Transportation	Need for Babysitting

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) List potential registrants according to street address, followed by name.
2)Check appropriate column if potential registrant desires transportation or babysitting.

CLERICAL STAFF COORDINATOR

The Clerical Staff Coordinator (C. S. C.) insures that his staff completes their phase of the drive according to established deadlines. Consequently, the C. S. C. must meet regularly with the O. C. and the F. S. C. If adjustments need to be made in the time line, these should be thoroughly discussed. If behind, DON'T TRY AND PLAY "CATCH-UP", THUS RISKING A MISTAKE THROUGH HASTE!!! Work it out with the O. C. and F. S. C. If the C. S. C. fails to tell them of his problems, they have no way of realizing the situation; FAILURE TO COMMUNICATE MAY CAUSE A FAILURE OF THE PROJECT!!!

The duties of the clerical staff coordinator are to:

-----Oversee the preparation of worksheets from the canvass sheets.

-----Motivate the clerical staff to achieve a 100% effort.

-----Communicate with the O. C. and the F. S. C. to meet established deadlines and to assure the proper "follow-up" necessary for the success of a voter registration - <u>actual</u> voter registration.

SELECTION OF DISTRICTS

Once personnel has been selected and have an awareness of their responsibilities and the overall reporting system for the drive, the process of Target District Selection (T. D. S.) begins.

Step One: <u>Obtain voting district maps</u>.

These maps are normally available at either of the following offices:

County Board of Elections
City/Township Clerk

When the maps are picked up, ask the advice of the city or county official where the highest concentration of population occurs. Contact the County Chairmen of both the Republican and Democratic Party for further information on population distribution.

Step Two: Post district maps

Place the maps on a bulletin board in the Field Staff Coordinator's office.

Step Three: Use the Target District Selection Checklist

1. Will the district be productive?
   The criteria for a productive district is:
   (a) A substantial number of new people
      1) new housing developments
      2) new apartment complexes

   (b) A low registration total compared to the entire district population.

2. Will the district be easy to canvass?
   Voting districts can be divided into the following categories:
   (a) City Districts
      This type of district is ideal. Since the homes are close together-either apartments or row houses, staff time can be efficiently used. Also, it is relatively easy to secure an "on site" registration location convenient to a large number of people. In fact, the whole process of canvassing and registration is easiest in this type of district.

   (b) Suburban Districts
      The distance between homes in suburban areas may make these districts too time - consuming in comparison to city districts. Additionally, obtaining a convenient "on site registration" location may be difficult and will almost certainly necessitate potential registrants driving or being driven. Time must be budgeted carefully if suburban districts are selected.

(c) Rural Districts

These districts are the most difficult because of the distance between homes, and the lower population in relation to area. While the problem may be solved to some extent by increasing the number of staff in the area, this approach may not produce sufficient results in proportion to the additional effort.

To summarize, it is vitally important to select the districts for student canvass with great care. Too much time is required to cover the distances in rural and some suburban districts. Therefore, those districts would generally be given a low priority. By using the previously stated criteria, new housing developments and city districts emerge as best for student canvass. A final consideration may be the proximity of districts to the school so that student transportation requirements are minimized.

THE

CANVASS

Establishment of Canvass teams:

The field staff personnel should be divided into color coded teams (red team, white team, etc). A team consists of a male and female canvasser and usually a driver. Each team will be assigned a certain number of streets and those streets will be colored on the district map with that team color. To know at a glance which areas are finished, place a flag or marker in each area as it is completed.

Public Notification of Canvass:

Proper notification of the canvassing effort should include:

WHO YOU ARE
WHAT YOU'LL BE DOING
WHEN YOU'LL BE DOING IT

Therefore,

1. Establish an Advisory Council of party leaders, local officials, police officers, media representatives, and several key civic leaders. Such a council provides a vehicle for coordination and communication. It emphasizes the "cooperative" rather than competitive nature of the registration drive.

2. Disseminate news releases to local newspapers, radio stations and television stations. Times, dates, and areas to be canvassed should be provided in the release with name and telephone number of the Overall Coordinator. (You may be able to interest the local editor in doing a feature article on the canvassing effort).

3. Distribute seven to ten days in advance by mail or in person a letter, postcard, or flyer to residents within the target district relating the main facts of the registration drive. (See sample)

4. Prepare a list of canvassers and the procedures to be followed for the police department. This is VERY IMPORTANT to avoid the detention or arrest of workers.

5. Place posters in stores, banks, libraries, and community centers.

Canvassing techniques for Field Staff

The degree of success in the canvassing effort may well depend on the field staff mastering certain basic techniques. Those guidelines suggested have been tried and found successful.

Sample Postcard

The Institute For Political/Legal Education of_____

_____H. S. will be conducting a registration

canvass drive on_____at_____a.m./p.m.

Actual registration will take place at_____

on_____from_____p.m. 'til_____p.m.

Thank you,

Students, I.P.L. _____H.S.

Mr. John Q. Public
123 Elm Street
Trenton, N.J.

The field staff coordinator should train field personnel and be certain that everyone going into the field has adequate factual knowledge on voter registration and the self-confidence to comfortably meet the public. A Role Playing exercise (see Appendix I) should be helpful.

GUIDELINES

1. Wear a student identification badge and be neat in appearance.

2. Be courteous, factual and professional in approaching residents.

3. Always knock firmly.

4. Use a Clipboard. It provides comfort in writing, a method of organizing paperwork, and re-inforces the "professional" image.

5. Keep a foot at the bottom of the door. This procedure prevents dogs and children from lunging at you!

6. Develop and USE an election fact sheet which gives information on the election board, the time and location of registration requirements and procedures, election law, major candidates and issues in the forthcoming election, plus a central telephone number which may be called for more information. This fact sheet may be distributed as a voter education effort.

7. Use a standardized information form (see sample) and return completed forms promptly for tabulation. Visit every home in the assigned area.

SPEECH

"Good morning I'm working with the Institute for Political and afternoon,
Legal Education of _____ High School. The Institute is canvassing this neighborhood regarding voter registration.

Your response to the following brief questions would be most helpful and perhaps assure your participation in the electoral process."

CANVASS QUESTIONS

I. The first three questions get the person accustomed to answering questions:

Name?
Address?
Telephone Number?

Next, you'll proceed to the "nuts and bolts" of the canvass.

II. Are you

(a) Registered or not?

(b) Will anyone in the house be of voting age before election day, which is November _____

III. (a) Does the resident need a change of address card (C.A. card)? He does, if he has moved and not notified registration officials. The student should make such a notation on the canvass sheet. C. A. cards are available through the municipal or county clerk's office. The student can tell the citizen that a fellow student will come back with a card.

(b) Will the citizen need a ride to the registration area?

(c) Will the resident need a babysitter during the registration procedure? Explain that experienced students can provide this service.

The "remarks" section should be used to note "not home", "call back", etc.

CANVASS SHEET

I.

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Remarks:

II. Are you registered or not? Yes____ No____

Will anyone else in the house be of voting age before Election Day of November_____. Yes____ No____

If there are potential registrants, list names _____

_____ _____

III. Needed:

C. A. Card? Yes____ No____

Ride ____ ____

Babysitter ____ ____

CLERICAL STAFF:

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The clerical staff compiles the information from the canvass sheets onto voter-registration worksheets. Persons wishing to be registered should be grouped by street address, with name and phone number listed and any requests for transportation and/or babysitting noted. A "follow-up card" should be sent to those people informing them of the date, time, and location for registration. Lists should be made for those who needed change of address cards. (see sample)

Remember — Do not proceed with the registration drive until the canvass sheets are processed. Impress this fact on the clerical staff!

REGISTRATION

I. SECURING REGISTRATION SITES

In many states, the Commissioner of Election and/or the local officials can designate registration sites and deputize personnel to register voters. Institute personnel should request the appropriate official (via letter or direct presentation) to establish on site voter registration sites in districts which have been canvassed.

1. Take your case to the County Board of Elections; state that this is a NON-PARTISAN registration drive, and explain who and what I.P.L.E is. Be thorough!

2. Take your case to the City/Township Council; same procedure as above. Presenting your case is good experience!

   By a majority vote of either of the above bodies, a resolution may be passed in order that the (1) County Clerk; (2) City/Township Clerk can move his or her office to the target district.

If this fails:

All clerk's offices must be open for extended hours prior to the registration deadline. Check state law for these dates and be sure that the law is followed!

WORKSHEET OF VOTERS REQUESTING
"Change of Address Cards"

Address	Name	Telephone	Date delivered	Student Volunteer

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) List by street, names of voters needing C. A. cards.
2) Complete "date delivered" column and student volunteer column after C. A. cards are distributed.

II. REGISTERING VOTERS

Where state law permits and 18-year old personnel is available, the Institute may actually register voters. It is possible to combine canvassing and registration into one step. However, it may be advisable to retain the two-step process--first, identification of potential registrants and second, the follow-up registration -- in order that as many non-registrants as possible within a district may be alerted and available for registration at a future specified time.

California

In California, after a brief training period, persons over 18 years old may be deputized "voter registrars" and may register voters on standardized forms in any area of the County in which the deputy resides.

New Jersey

Under a recently enacted New Jersey law, a registered voter may register a New Jersey citizen merely by witnessing the completion by the potential registrant of a voter registration card which can then be mailed postage free to the Commissioner of Registration (see Appendix III).

If there are insufficient 18 year olds, or other reasons why it is not feasible for students to actually register voters, support services ("on site" clerical assistance, babysitting, transportation) should be offered.

The Field Staff Coordinator should select people to work with city/county officials at the registration sites. The F. S. C. should assign target area transportation teams on the basis of information gained from the canvass sheets.

Target Area Transportation Teams:

ONE CAR/ THREE PEOPLE to each street:

1. The driver remains in the car at all times.

2. Male-Female team: visits each house which has shown registration interest.

If babysitting is needed, one of the team can do so.

If transportation is needed, the driver takes the individual to and from the registration site DRIVING CAREFULLY.

IMPORTANT: If there is a shortage of (a) drivers, (b) cars, or (c) both, contact in advance, community service groups for additional manpower. See Appendix II for suggestions.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A Role Playing Exercise
"Registration Canvass"

Note to Faculty Advisor, Overall Coordinator, Field Staff Coordinator:

Prior to going out into the field for the canvass, students must be knowledgeable in voter registration requirements and procedures and must feel confident in dealing with the public. A role playing exercise is an excellent training device to assist students in developing self confidence and in anticipating community reaction to the canvass questions*.

In conducting this exercise, the instructor should:

1) Define the role of each player.
2) Set the environment.
3) Keep the action moving.
4) Provide sufficient time for discussion after each segment so that students can evaluate themselves.
5) Impress on students the rules for dealing effectively with the public.
   (a) Keep cool and calm.
   (b) Be polite
   (c) Be factual
   (d) Answer questions as best you can, but do not make speeches or waste time trying to make converts.

Players: Student canvasser
Resident (may play the role as cooperative, hostile, ultra-conservative similar to an Archie Bunker type.)
Alter ego for resident
Alter ego for canvasser
Observer.

Setting: The front door where a resident and the canvasser are standing.

*Exercise may be audio and/or video taped to enhance student self-evaluation.

Act I — Canvasser: makes opening speech.
(Observer should take notes on whether or not canvasser properly introduces himself, the Institute, and the purpose of his visit in such a manner that a resident would have a positive reaction).

Hostile resident: "I'm too busy for any questions, and I'm not interested in voting.

Dialogue should be allowed to continue while student gives some positive information on need for voting, reasons for community involvement, etc., and resident responds still in a negative fashion.

Instructor should now stop action and briefly review what has taken place. Then he should introduce an alter ego for the canvasser and the resident. He instructs them to stand next to their assigned player and, by listening very carefully, to what the other character is saying, offer arguments for "his" character to use.

Act II

Canvasser: "To have a say in government, you need to vote and you must register first."

Alter ego for hostile resident:

"What difference does my vote make anyway. Politicians are all the same."

Hostile resident: repeats "What difference does my vote make..."

Allow the 4 players to continue drama for 3 or 4 minutes. Then have interviewer and resident exchange places and run through the scene again. It is important for students to play all roles to better understand various reactions.

Discussion: The discussion should bring out the students' need for facts and courtesy particularly in hostile circumstances.

1. Have observer report what he heard and saw. How confident was each player? What were the key points given by each player?

2. Have each player critique his "performance."

APPENDIX II

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Community Groups

League of Women Voters
Urban League
NAACP
PTA
Labor Unions

Church Groups
All Denominations
N. J. Council of Churches
YMCA
YWCA
YMHA
YWHA

N. J. Taxpayers Association
N. J. Coalition for Reordering of Priorities
Chamber of Commerce
A Philip Randolph Institute

Service & Fraternal Groups

Rotary
Kiwanis
Lions
Exchange
Jaycees
20/30
Optimists
Women's Club
Elks
Moose
Masons
Eagles
Knights of Columbus
Native Sons
S.A.S.
D.A.R.
AAUW
Bus. Prof. Women's Club
Workmen's Circle
Woman's Aux. of Local Unions

Student Groups

Rutgers Political Science Association
United Puerto Rican Students
N.J. Public Interest Research Group
Academic Activists Caucas
Student Action Committee
New Jersey Student Union
Association of Student Governments
B'nai B'rith Young Adults
Catholic Youth Organization
NAACP Youth Council
College & University Government Organizations

Military & Veterans Groups

American Legion
Navy League
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Naval Reserve
Amvets--Military Order of World Wars
Army Reserve
Marine Corps Reserve
Coast Guard League
Air Force Assn.
Medical Vets
Viet Nam Vets Against the War

Special Groups

All nationality and ethnic community organizations
Senior Citizen's Groups

IMPORTANT: INSTRUCTIONS

Please read carefully before completing form

1. Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 7 must be completed in full by the applicant. Complete item 5 only if you were previously registered.

   NOTE: If applicant is unable to sign his or her name, a mark must be affixed to the line designated "Signature or Mark" on line 7, then item 9 must be completed by the person who filled out the card.

2. Item 8 must be signed by a registered voter of the State of New Jersey.

   NOTE: If applicant is **unable** to sign his or her name, item 8 may be omitted.

3. **COMPLETE BOTH FORMS.**

Qualifications for an eligible voter

By the time of the next general election:
You will be at least 18 years of age.
A citizen of the United States.
Will have resided in New Jersey and in the county in which you are registering 30 days.

DETACH INSTRUCTION PANEL ALONG DOTTED LINE BEFORE MAILING FORM

18280

VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

1 Name: LAST FIRST MIDDLE

2 Birth Date: MONTH DAY YEAR

3 Residence: STREET ADDRESS APT. NO. MUNICIPALITY

4 I have resided at the above address since: MONTH DAY YEAR COUNTY ZIP

5 Where did you last register to vote? STREET ADDRESS APT. NO. MUNICIPALITY COUNTY STATE ZIP

6 I am a ☐ native born ☐ naturalized (Strike one) citizen.
I was naturalized MONTH DAY YEAR MUNICIPALITY STATE

7 By the time of the next general election, I will be at least 18 years of age, I will be a citizen of the United States, and I will have resided in this State at least 30 days and in the county of _____ at least 30 days. To the best of my knowledge and belief, all the foregoing statements made by me are true and correct. I understand that any false or fraudulent registration or attempted registration may subject me to a fine of up to $1,000.00 or imprisonment of up to 5 years, or both pursuant to R. S. 19:34-1.

SIGNATURE OR MARK DATE

8 I, being a registered voter in _____ county in the State of New Jersey, witnessed the above signature or mark.

SIGNATURE DATE

NAME (Please Print)

STREET ADDRESS MUNICIPALITY COUNTY ZIP

9 If the voter is unable to sign his or her name, the voter shall make his or her mark, which mark shall be witnessed. The signature, name and residence of the registered voter in the State of New Jersey who filled out this form are:

SIGNATURE DATE

NAME (Please Print)

STREET ADDRESS MUNICIPALITY COUNTY ZIP

E-139-7-74

-24-

33

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE BEFORE SEALING

18280

VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

1 Name: LAST FIRST MIDDLE

2 Birth Date: MONTH DAY YEAR

3 Residence: STREET ADDRESS APT. NO. MUNICIPALITY

4 I have resided at the above address since: MONTH DAY YEAR COUNTY ZIP

5 Where did you last register to vote? STREET ADDRESS APT. NO. MUNICIPALITY COUNTY STATE ZIP

6 I am a ☐ native born ☐ naturalized (Strike one) citizen.
I was naturalized MONTH DAY YEAR MUNICIPALITY STATE

7 By the time of the next general election, I will be at least 18 years of age, I will be a citizen of the United States, and I will have resided in this State at least 30 days and in the county of _____ at least 30 days. To the best of my knowledge and belief, all the foregoing statements made by me are true and correct. I understand that any false or fraudulent registration or attempted registration may subject me to a fine of up to $1,000.00 or imprisonment of up to 5 years, or both pursuant to R. S. 19:34-1.

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SIGNATURE DATE

NAME (Please Print)

STREET ADDRESS MUNICIPALITY COUNTY ZIP

E-139-7-74

THIS FLAP IS GUMMED
JUST FOLD FORM IN HALF, MOISTEN THE GUMMED AREA AND SEAL

Appendix III

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